



CORPORATION OF GLASGOW

Public Health Department

EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1938

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CORPORATION OF GLASGOW—PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

THIS Annual Report is the twenty-ninth since medical inspection in the schools of Glasgow was inaugurated by the School Board in 1909, and the twenty-sixth since the first school clinics were established in the City in 1912. It deals with the work done during the eighth complete year since the school medical organisation was incorporated in the Public Health Department in 1930.

The kind of information about the health of school children which these Annual Reports are expected to contain was laid down in a memorandum issued by the Scottish Education Department in 1914. It has been felt for some time that the crude statistics of the ailments and defects found at the periodic medical inspection did not give a true picture of the actual physical condition of the scholars as they did not distinguish sufficiently between trivial ailments and those of a more serious kind. Accordingly, these Reports will in future assume a somewhat different form suggested by the Department of Health for Scotland, in which the statistics of trivial conditions will be reduced, and a system adopted of classifying the individual child according to the severity of the defects found and their remediability. This new classification is an adaptation and extension of the experimental method introduced by my predecessor, Dr. Arbuckle Brown, and used in the Glasgow Reports from 1932 up to the present year.

This Report may, therefore, be said to mark the end of an epoch in the history of medical inspection in Scotland, and it may be of interest to review the main improvements that have been observed in the health and physical condition of Glasgow school children over the past twenty-nine years. Accurate yearly statistical data are available for the whole City area subsequent to the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, which made the education area coterminous with the municipal area. During the earlier period of ten years the responsibility for the care of school children was distributed over several education authorities, while the full development of the medical service was interrupted by the War.

Throughout the period during which observations have been taken, there has been a progressive and definite improvement in the average height and weight of the school population as a whole. If reference is made to the table on page 25 showing these grouped measurements for 1937-38, it will be seen that the figures for the six main age-sex groups (*i.e.*, boys and girls at ages five, nine and thirteen) are the highest yet recorded. These averages are liable to fluctuate from year to year, the

measurements being to some extent at least due to unavoidable slight variations in the average age of the pupils at date of inspection and in the proportions of pupils of various types examined. Full allowance for the extra months of age shown in the table and for the possible inclusion of greater numbers of children examined in the schools in better class areas do not account for the exceptional figures.

As an indication of the changes in these measurements that have been recorded since 1919, the following table has been prepared in order to show the averages for the five-yearly periods 1920-24 and 1934-38:—

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN AT ROUTINE MEDICAL
INSPECTION FOR TWO PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS (a) 1920-24 AND
(b) 1934-38.

BOYS.

	5 years		9 years		13 years	
	Height	Weight	Height	Weight	Height	Weight
	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.
1920-24 - - -	40.5	39.1	48.5	54.3	55.1	75.0
1934-38 - - -	41.4	40.0	49.7	58.1	57.1	82.6
Increase - - -	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.8	2.0	7.6

GIRLS.

	5 years		9 years		13 years	
	Height	Weight	Height	Weight	Height	Weight
	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.
1920-24 - - -	40.1	38.0	47.9	52.8	55.9	78.2
1934-38 - - -	41.1	38.5	49.5	56.1	58.0	87.3
Increase - - -	1.0	0.5	1.6	3.3	2.1	9.1

This table of the grouped records of five-year periods eliminates the effect of yearly variations. It shows that there has been a general and substantial improvement between the two periods in the physical condition of the school population at the ages studied. For instance, in the case of boys of thirteen the gain has been 2 inches in height and 7.6 lbs. in weight, while girls of this age have gained 2.1 inches in height and 9.1 lbs. in weight during a period of less than nineteen years.

It is interesting to observe that the table on page 25 shows that the standards of average measurements of British children set up by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association in 1883, and

which for long seemed unattainable averages for Glasgow children, have for the past two years been exceeded in respect of the average heights of boys and girls of 5, 9 and 13 years of age, and in respect of the average weights of boys of 5 and of 13 years of age and of girls of 9 and of 13 years of age.

It should be pointed out that, although there are still quite marked differences in the average heights and weights of scholars in the better class schools as compared with those attending schools in the poorer districts, nevertheless the gains shown above have been participated in, to an almost equal degree, by the children of all social grades. These improvements may be ascribed broadly to improved social and environmental conditions generally. Among these influences there is no doubt that a foremost place should be given to the care of health at school, to the more enlightened régime that now prevails, and to the treatment of ailments and defects discovered among the children.

Coming now to the results of medical inspection, some comparisons between the state of health of past and present school children are given in the following paragraphs.

Rickets.—During the first five years of medical inspection (1910-1914) in the Glasgow School Board area the percentage of children found to be suffering from rachitic deformities was 9 per cent. and in the area of the Govan Parish School Board the corresponding percentage was between 5 and 6 per cent. For the five years 1920 to 1924 the figure was 5·7 per cent.; the corresponding percentage is now 1·2 per cent. The figures relative to the percentages of children recommended for admission to the special schools in Glasgow on account of deformities due to rickets was 58·2 per cent. in 1910, 35·6 per cent. in 1920, and is now 5·8 per cent. These striking decreases do not, however, represent the full improvement, for such cases as still exist are nearly always of a much less severe nature than was typical of the early years.

Ringworm of the Scalp and Favus.—In the early years of the Education Authority's régime these diseases caused long periods of absence from school for many children; as many as 695 cases required treatment in one year (1921). To deal with this serious problem a special "skin" school was maintained from 1920 to 1927 at which the children received education and medical treatment. Such measures, combined with X-ray therapy, rapidly brought the disease under control, and in the past six years the average number of cases per annum treated has been reduced to 53.

Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary).—The number of cases of tubercular disease of glands, bones and joints seen at medical inspection in 1938 (51 cases = 0·1 per cent.) was the lowest recorded in the past nineteen reports. The same may be said of the percentage of recommendations for admission to the Special Schools during the past two years (10·7 per cent. in 1937 and 10·8 in 1938). These figures do not, however, represent fully the true position. In 1910 many of the children suffering from these conditions had discharging sores requiring daily dressing, and they often had extensive deformity due to ankylosis of joints in faulty positions. To-day there are no such cases attending these schools, the most frequent type being the child discharged from Mearns Kirk Hospital with the disease healed and limbs in good position. These children require to wear a splint or jacket and to be shielded from the rough and tumble of the ordinary school until such time as protective apparatus can be discarded.

Chest Affections.—These are still very prevalent amongst the school population, 2231 cases (or 4·3 per cent.) being found in the course of medical inspection in 1938. No lower percentage for lung conditions has been given in these Reports since 1920, but the reduction in the proportion of more serious cases of basal bronchiectasis and fibrosis secondary to broncho-pneumonia which has been observed further accentuates the improved conditions.

Dental Conditions.—Dental disease amongst the school children of Glasgow is still far too prevalent, only 20·7 per cent. of the children inspected during 1938 having sound teeth. The percentage of really bad cases, *i.e.*, those having five or more decayed teeth, is at 10·5 per cent., about half the average percentage for the years 1920-24 (20·3 per cent.). A note on the experimental method by which a 48 per cent. standard of sound dentition was obtained in a limited number of schools will be found on page 47 of this Report.

Nutrition.—The classification by the School Medical Officers of the nutritional condition of each child at the time of inspection during the session 1937-38 shows that 33,594 (64·1 per cent.) were of "good" nutrition and 1,312 (2·5 per cent.) were of "bad" or "very bad" nutrition. These percentages are the best figures recorded from 1920 onward.

Notices to Parents.—The percentages of children "notified to parents as suffering from defects" (42·2 per cent.) was the lowest recorded for seventeen years, and the percentages of children "noted for re-examination" (37·9 per cent.) and "excluded from school" (0·8 per cent.) were also exceptionally low.

“Remediability” Classification.—The latest and most severe test of the general condition of the school population, *i.e.*, the classification of the individual child according to the remediability of the major defect found, shows over the past six years a very slight but consistent increase in the percentage of children coming within the “A” class, *i.e.*, those having no defects or defects of a remediable nature only. This percentage moved from 94.4 to 95.9 in the six years of the classification, the figures being 94.4, 94.3, 95.6, 95.7, 95.8 and 95.9 respectively in the years 1933 to 1938.

This evidence shows that there has been progressive improvement in the general physical condition and state of health of school children, but these results do not imply that higher standards are not attainable, especially among children in the poorer districts. The early recognition and preventive treatment of a number of defects still require intensive effort. Measures intended to promote health directly and indirectly are growing in number and in effectiveness. The basic influences that are now brought to bear include routine medical inspection, provision of treatment and of facilities for remedying defects in necessitous cases, co-operation between teachers, parents and doctors in the care of health and in securing greater attention to cleanliness, feeding and clothing of necessitous children, development of the well ventilated and well lighted schools of open-air type, increasing opportunities for physical education with special attention to postural defects, the provision of gymnasia, open spaces, playing fields, swimming and other recreational facilities. The introduction of the milk ration in 1935 has also contributed to the general improvement in the health of school children.

Medical Treatment in School Clinics.—Although these statistics show that more children were treated in session 1937-38, examination of the details produces further evidence of a higher rather than a lower level of health among the children.

It will be found on reference to the summary of treatment statistics on page 61 that, while the *numbers of cases* under “Ear” and “Skin” show increases, the *numbers of attendances* for treatment show decreases. The number of cases attending the clinics for treatment of ear disease bears a definite relation to the incidence of certain infectious diseases, but reference to the details of new cases of “Eye” and “Skin” diseases (pages 40 and 41) will show that in general the figures for the contagious diseases exhibit a downward trend and that the figures for the traumatic type of case (wounds, ulcers, burns, &c.) show a rising tendency which is unlikely to be due to a greater prevalence of such affections

but rather to the greater use which is being made of the school clinics for the treatment of less severe conditions: the fall in attendances gives further evidence of this.

On the other hand, in the lower portion of the table on page 61, "other diseases," artificial light, refraction, dental work, and "deformities" all show increases in both cases and attendances. Here there has been a definite increase in the work done but, as hitherto, clinic staffs have been unable to overtake all the work that might have been found for them, the increases referred to are merely a reflection of the increased staff and clinic accommodation which became available during the year and do not indicate deterioration in the health of the children.

Co-ordinating Arrangements.—Although for many years prior to 1930 there had been close co-operation between the School Medical Service and the general Health Services of the City, particularly in the matters affecting the control of contagious disease and general sanitary conditions, the incorporation of the Education Health Service with the Public Health Department in 1930 has brought with it a steadily increasing co-ordination between the various Health Services, of which the following examples are the more important.

The Western District and the Southern General Hospitals now reserve a definite number of beds for school children requiring tonsils and adenoids and other ear, nose and throat operations and Stobhill and the Southern General Hospitals accept for operative treatment more serious aural cases; the aural work both in the School Clinics and at these Hospitals is under the direction of a common staff.

The Orthopaedic Clinic at Ashley Street provides for the examination and treatment of cases arising not only in the School Service but in the general Services of the City and for the post-operative supervision of children who have been in Mearns Kirk Hospital. This clinic has the advantage of regular visitation by the Orthopaedic Surgeon of that hospital.

School children are also provided for, when necessary, in the Reception Houses at Moffat Street and at Baird Street (scabies cases, &c.), in the Joint Clinic for the Blind, and in the Central Mental Clinic; there are also valuable arrangements whereby school children are treated in certain Child Welfare Clinics and Child Welfare and Outdoor Medical Service cases provided for in the School Clinics.

The Education Health Service continues to maintain close contact between the divisional medical organisations and the schools in respect

of the control of infectious diseases and of sanitary conditions in general, and between hospitals and the School Medical Officers in respect of the after-care of such hospital cases as pneumonias and those infectious diseases in which complications had arisen.

In general, the co-operation and co-ordination since 1930 has been extended and maintained in a much more intimate and effective manner.

In presenting this Report I wish to emphasise once again that without the cordial assistance of all whose work impinges on our own the work of the Education Health Service would be much less effective. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I acknowledge the continued co-operation of the Director of Education, his administrative staff, and the teachers in the schools in the work of medical inspection and treatment. My thanks are also due to Mr. William Robertson, Chief Clerk, and his staff for their work in connection with the preparation of this Report.

ROBERT BRUCE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICES,
155 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, C.2, 30th December, 1938.

1.—LIST OF STAFF.

FULL-TIME STAFF.

Senior Deputy Medical Officer of Health. (1)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

15 Assistant Medical Officers. (2)

8 Dentists. (3)

Changes in Staff—

- (1) Dr. George Arbuckle Brown retired on 19th February, 1938.
- (2) Two Assistant Medical Officers were appointed during the course of the year.
- (3) During the year one dentist was transferred by appointment to a Corporation Ante-Natal Dental Clinic and two were appointed to the School Service; one of these (Mr. John G. Martin) died after a short illness in June, 1938.

PART-TIME STAFF.

3 Aurists.

1 Mental Consultant.

1 Dermatologist.

1 Inspecting Medical Officer for
Routine Inspection at Schools.

1 Dentist.

4 Oculists.

4 Local Medical Officers } for emergency duties at Residential Holiday
1 Local Dentist. } and Special Schools.

2 Medical Officers. }
1 Dentist. } for Approved Industrial Schools.

2.—SCHOOLS : REGISTER : ATTENDANCE.

- (a) *The number of schools* at 31st July, 1938, was 238, compared with 232 for the preceding year.
- (b) *The number of children on the registers* at 13th October, 1937, was 182,661, compared with 183,926 for the preceding year.

The average number on the roll for the year was 179,805 and the average number in attendance 160,640, representing 89·3 per cent. of the roll. The percentage of attendance in the ordinary schools was 89·5 and in the special schools 84·0, as compared with 88·9 and 83·5 respectively in the preceding year.

Month by month throughout the year the percentage of absence owing to illness was generally equal to or lower than the average in the corresponding months of the seven preceding years; in January and February, however, an epidemic of measles caused the percentage of absence to rise above average. The attendance of pupils throughout the year as a whole was nevertheless better than in five of the seven preceding years.

3.—VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

The number of visits to schools for systematic examination, in accordance with the scheme of inspection, was 2,747, as compared with 2,656 in 1937, an increase of 3·4 per cent. During the previous year the Coronation celebrations and certain staff difficulties caused a reduction of time available for routine inspection purposes. Additional treatment clinics, notably those for refraction, artificial light, and "other" cases (see Section 11) absorbed most of the time of the additional staff available during 1938.

The average number of children examined per visit was :—

						1938	1937
Routines	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	19·5
Non-routines	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	6·1
Abnormals	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·8
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	34·4
						<hr/>	<hr/>

4.—NUMBER OF SPECIAL VISITS.

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer, in addition to his administrative and clinic duties, made the following special visits for the purpose of supervision, inquiries into cases of infectious disease, accidents, &c., viz. :—to schools, clinics, &c., 57; to homes, 2. The Assistant Medical

Officers made numerous special visits and examinations, including 72 visits to homes and the following additional examinations :—

	1938	1937
Applicants for preliminary training as teachers	42	34
Applicants for licences under the Corporation's Bye-Laws for the Employment of Children	370	271
Adult Employees of the Corporation	91	87
*Certifications—Blind Persons Act, 1920	23	21
Candidates for Printers' Apprenticeships	116	132
Children as to fitness to proceed to holiday homes or camps :—		
Fit	8,687	
Unfit	1,044	
	9,731	7,715
Children as to fitness for " school journeys " abroad, &c. ...	89	223
Children as to fitness for admission to holiday and other residential schools and institutions	1,462	950
Special food examinations of children (for Unemployment Assistance Board)	4,328	2,769
Juvenile Court Cases	67	57
Other Special Cases (including 39 pupils of Junior Instruction Centres)	249	111
Totals	16,568	12,370

* These examinations are made at the Joint Clinic for the Blind at 20 Cochrane Street.

5.—SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

In the Reports for 1931 and 1932 there is a summary of a survey of the sanitary conditions of the schools made by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Education Health Service and the Sanitary Inspectors of the districts. The improvements effected in the sanitary conditions are recorded in subsequent Reports, and the following additional improvements were effected during 1938 :—

Heating and Ventilation.—The Plenum system of heating and ventilation in 1 school was replaced by low pressure hot water heating and by radiators and natural ventilation. The Plenum system is still in use in 3 schools.

Galleries, Internal Improvements, &c.—In 37 schools galleries were removed and other internal improvements were made. Fifty-two schools were re-decorated.

Playgrounds and Drinking Fountains.—In place of the older type of drinking wells with iron cups, 20 modern bubbling drinking fountains were installed in various schools.

6.—ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(1) *The Staff* engaged in the medical inspection and treatment of school children is detailed on pages 12 and 15.

(2) *The Duties of the Assistant School Medical Officers*; (3) *The Children selected for Systematic Examination*; and (4) *The System of Inspection*.—No changes have been made in the arrangements.

(b) SCHOOL NURSES.

(1) *Number on Staff*.—Including the Supervisor, the maximum staff of nurses during the year was 75 (3 of whom were temporarily engaged); the number at the close of the year was 71. In the course of the year 3 nurses retired and five were appointed.

The following table gives the details of the working time of the nursing staff, including the Supervisor, in periods of half-days :—

					1938	1937
					Half-days	Half-days
Routine inspection	...	...	...	...	2,555	2,464
Special inspection	...	...	...	...	274	128
Treatment at clinics	...	...	...	...	24,230	22,639
Treatment at special schools	...	...	...	...	4,908	4,883
Visiting	...	...	...	...	1,380	1,284
His Majesty's Coronation Celebrations	...	...	...	...	...	136
					<u>33,347</u>	<u>31,534</u>
Absences from duty	...	...	...	...	2,713(7·5%)	2,999(8·7%)

The visits made by the nursing staff were as follows :—

					1938	1937
To clinics	...	...	...	...	147	239
To homes	...	...	...	...	5,384	5,129
To schools	...	...	...	...	348	384
To office and clinics (administrative)	...	...	...	...	1,482	1,659
					<u>7,361</u>	<u>7,411</u>

These visits were not made entirely during the "visiting" periods; many were made during periods devoted mainly to other duties.

(2) *Duties in Schools* ; and (3) *Duties in Visiting*.—These were described in detail in the Report for 1930, pages 11 and 12.

(c) ARRANGEMENTS FOR " FOLLOWING UP."

These were described in detail in the Report for 1930, page 12.

(d) SUPERVISION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The arrangement was continued during the session by which the Education Health Service receives from the Divisional Medical Officers information regarding school cases of infectious disease and contacts, and transmits the information to the feeding centres, to the schools, and to the Attendance Officers.

Schools in which infectious disease appeared to have a suggestive grouping of cases were visited by the Divisional Medical Officers. Where necessary, classes were put on special time-tables to permit of more frequent ventilation of the classrooms. Disinfection was carried out when required.

Scarlet Fever.—Two schools were visited and the pupils were examined in order to detect any source of infection. No " missed " case was found but 6 children were excluded, mainly on account of suspicious nasal or pharyngeal conditions.

Diphtheria.—Pupils of Colston School resident in Stobhill Hospital some of whom were taught in a special class in the hospital and some in Colston School were withdrawn from class teaching from 3rd to 16th May on account of prevalence of diphtheria in an hospital ward.

In no instance did an outbreak of infectious disease necessitate the closing of any school during the year. On pages 32, 33 and 35 reference is made to the presence of infectious disease in residential schools.

(e) CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The Hospitals for Infectious Diseases notified the Education Health Service regarding children who had suffered from any complications. The School Medical Officers inspected the children, and, if necessary, kept them under observation at the schools, at the school clinics, or, in selected cases, sent them to holiday schools.

In all, 941 children were seen at the schools. They included 667 cases of scarlet fever, 187 of diphtheria, 28 of pneumonia, and 59 of other diseases or combinations of these conditions.

The following table summarises the reports from the School Medical Officers regarding the complications from which the children suffered, and the results :—

Conditions for Supervision	Cured	Improved	Private or hospital treatment	Treatment at School Clinic	Total Conditions
Adenitis	352	45	8	15	420
Otorrhoea and mastoiditis	85	5	9	11	110
Throat and nose conditions	115	11	4	12	142
Cardiac conditions ...	123	31	18	42	214
Arthritis	6	...	...	...	6
Nephritis and albuminuria	71	...	11	16	98
Paralysis	15	...	2	1	18
Chest conditions ...	26	2	...	8	36
Skin disease	71	1	3	1	76
Eye conditions	13	...	3	1	17
Other diseases	47	...	4	2	53
Totals	924	95	62	109	1,190

“Cured” in these tables indicates that the child at the time of inspection was free from the complication named; cure had usually been effected before the child was discharged from hospital. The children received school clinic treatment generally for the complication named, but in some cases for general health, &c.

Children discharged from the hospitals after treatment for bronchopneumonia or pneumonia were offered examination at the school clinics with a view to admission to residential or other special schools; 166 were admitted to the schools appropriate to their physical condition or were referred to a convalescent home. 251 children failed to appear for examination or the parents did not take advantage of the offer of a period of convalescence.

(f) PARENTS PRESENT AT INSPECTION.

38,483 or 73·5 per cent. of the parents were present at routine inspections during 1938. During 1937, 36,801 or 73·4 per cent of the parents were present.

7. THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

(a) At systematic (routine) examinations. (See page 19 for number of examinations at special schools and classes.)

BOYS.

Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
Non-transferred Schools ...	*173	5,656	220	99	30	6,244	47	23	49	5,344	324	4	40	18,253
Transferred Schools ...	40	2,719	323	52	16	2,494	45	17	9	2,199	72	2	60	8,048
Totals, 1938 ...	213	8,375	543	151	46	8,738	92	40	58	7,543	396	6	†100	26,301
Totals, 1937 ...	522	8,468	398	104	27	7,765	54	30	21	7,329	279	22	99	25,118

GIRLS.

Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
Non-transferred Schools ...	*141	5,590	208	80	18	6,207	54	24	13	5,394	327	8	120	18,184
Transferred Schools ...	39	2,591	411	56	15	2,485	52	6	6	2,105	101	6	23	7,896
Totals, 1938 ...	180	8,181	619	136	33	8,692	106	30	19	7,499	428	14	†143	26,080
Totals, 1937 ...	478	8,257	311	87	35	7,833	43	22	23	7,511	320	7	93	25,020

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
Totals, 1938 ...	*393	16,556	1,162	287	79	17,430	198	70	77	15,042	824	20	†243	52,381
Totals, 1937 ...	1,000	16,725	709	191	62	15,598	97	52	44	14,840	599	29	192	50,138

* These figures include 61 nursery school children of 2, 3, and 4 years of age—the figures for 1937 included 36 children in nursery schools.

† These figures include 7 children over 16 years of age—the figures for 1937 included 4 children beyond that age.

In addition, the following children were examined in the course of routine inspection at special schools and classes :—

				Boys	1938 Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Physically defective children	...	...	...	536	515	1,051	1,038
Mentally defective children	...	...	...	457	278	735	660
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	993	793	1,786	1,698
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) *Number of special cases examined :—*

“ Non-routines ”—						1938	1937
In Ordinary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	12,841	12,687
„	(Measurement only)	...	...	...	...	466*	...
In Special Schools and Classes	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	2,390
„	(Admissions and Discharges)	...	...	...	...	1,152	1,066
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	17,095	16,143
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Re-examination of “ Abnormals ”	...	...	...	...	...	23,137	23,451

* See Appendix IV, page 63 regarding these cases.

The total number of children examined at systematic routine inspection in ordinary, special, and nursery schools and classes increased by 4·5 per cent. from 51,836 in 1937 to 54,167 in 1938. The total numbers of “ non-routines ” examined showed an increase of 5·9 per cent., and the number of “ abnormals ” re-examined showed a decrease of 1·3 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1937.

Details of the Defects Discovered during Routine Inspection arranged in Age Groups.—Tables will be found at the end of this Report showing the nature of the defects found during routine inspections, also the total number of children suffering from classified defects, together with percentages in the routine age groups and the numbers “ notified to parents ” (Appendix I, page 55), and the total numbers of routine and other inspections (Appendix II, page 60).

Defects found in Children presented for Medical Inspection as “ Non-routines.”—The following table shows the results of the inspection of the 12,841 children in ordinary schools and of the 2,636 in special schools and classes, who were specially presented on account of disease or defect

observed by the teachers. More than one defect was found in some cases.

Defect Found	Ordinary Schools		Special Schools and Classes		All Schools		Percentage 1937
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
Skin	1,933	14.6	136	5.0	2,069	13.0	14.1
Eye	456	3.5	71	2.7	527	3.3	4.0
Ear	464	3.5	326	12.2	790	4.9	5.3
Defective vision ...	1,413	10.7	38	1.4	1,451	9.1	10.7
Defective teeth ...	424	3.2	318	11.9	742	4.7	3.2
Tonsils and Adenoids	830	6.3	31	1.2	861	5.4	5.4
Orthopaedic	308	2.3	99	3.7	407	2.6	1.4
Infectious disease ...	68	0.5	4	0.1	72	0.5	0.5
Other diseases ...	7,098	53.7	1,643	61.5	8,741	55.0	54.0
Nothing abnormal detected ...	217	1.6	6	0.2	223	1.4	1.3
Total defects ...	13,211		2,672		15,883		
Individuals ...	12,841		2,636		15,477		

(b) NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS SUFFERING FROM DEFECTS.

Of 52,381 "routine" children examined in ordinary and nursery schools, 22,079 were notified as suffering from defects, representing 42.2 per cent. at all ages. No lower percentage has been given in these Reports since 1921 in which year there was a great expansion of medical inspection following the war years. Appendix I gives additional information of a similar general nature, also the percentages of children noted for re-examination ("abnormals") and of those excluded from school at the time of routine inspection. These percentages are also exceptionally low.

ANALYSIS OF RECORDS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO REMEDIABILITY OF DEFECTS.

The result of this analysis will be found in Tables A and B, on pages 22 and 23. The following table shows the "standard" classification of defects.

Standard Classification of Defects according to Remediability.

(The further sub-classification of cases according to various combinations of defects is explained under "definition" in the tables themselves.)

REMIABLE	IRREMIABLE		
	Acquired	Congenital	Mental
All defects shown in the standard form of report on page 55 (Appendix I) <i>except</i> those named in the succeeding columns of this table.*	Corneal opacities. Otorrhoea. Marked deafness. Acquired organic heart disease. Infantile paralysis. Marked Rickets Acquired deformities (non-rachitic).	Congenital organic heart disease. Epilepsy. Other diseases of the nervous system. Congenital deformities.	Mental defect.

* Visual Acuity is normally classified according to the vision of the better eye ; defects of vision which are confined to one eye are therefore ignored in the "standard" classification.

In classifying each of the 52,381 children inspected, the School Medical Officers departed from the "standard" grouping given in the table above in only 184 instances (0.4 per cent. of the children inspected). These departures from the "standard" classification were of much the same nature and extent as those set forth in the Reports for 1935 (page 17) and 1936 (page 16).

Table A on page 22 sets out the numbers of children in each of the six main age-sex groups medically inspected in 1938, arranged according to the respective "remediability" classes in which they were placed by the school medical officers. It also gives the total numbers of children placed in these classes in 1938 and in the preceding year.

Table B on page 23 shows the percentages of the children in each age-sex group and the two final columns compare the total percentages of all children in each "remediability" class with corresponding percentages for 1937.

TABLE A.—Analysis of Records of Routine Medical Inspection in Ordinary Schools, according to the "Remediability" of Defects (if any), showing Numbers of Children of each Age and Sex in each "Class."

Remediability Classes			Numbers coming within these classes										Total Boys and Girls	1937
Code	Definition	Age Sex	5 years		9 years		13 years		At all ages					
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
A 1	No defects ...	... ..	623	545	514	492	957	742	2,268	1,972	4,240	4,182	
2	*Clothing defect(s) only ...	... ..	7	36	2	37	1	35	11	112	123	134	
3	†Remediable defect(s) ...	... ..	7,232	6,480	7,726	6,627	6,205	5,631	22,538	20,007	42,545	40,336	
4	„ with *Clothing defects	... ..	111	859	118	1,230	63	754	308	3,013	3,321	3,366	
Total			7,973	7,920	8,360	8,386	7,226	7,162	25,125	25,104	50,229	48,018		
B 1	Acquired Irremediable defect(s) only ...	... ..	5	2	9	4	17	13	32	23	55	59	
2	„ with *Clothing defects ...	... ..	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	3	4
3	„ with †Remediable defects	... ..	299	165	307	207	266	243	934	666	1,600	1,516	
4	„ with †Remediable defects and *Clothing defects	... ..	10	24	6	43	1	39	18	112	130	149	
Total			314	191	322	256	284	296	984	804	1,788	1,728		
C 1	Congenital Irremediable defect(s) only ...	... ..	3	1	...	2	...	2	3	6	9	13	
2	„ with *Clothing defects ...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ with †Remediable defects	... ..	78	58	54	30	31	34	176	129	305	328	
4	„ with †Remediable defects and *Clothing defects	... ..	1	8	...	15	1	4	3	30	33	25	
Total			82	67	54	47	32	40	182	165	347	366		
D †Mental defect	...	Irremediable defects	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	5	11
E †Acquired and Congenital defect	...		2	1	1	2	1	1	5	4	9	14		
F †Acquired and Mental defect	...		1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...
G †Congenital and Mental Defect	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Total			6	3	2	3	1	1	10	7	17	26		
GRAND TOTAL			8,375	8,181	8,738	8,692	7,513	7,499	26,301	26,080	52,381	50,138		

* "Clothing defects"—Clothing and/or Cleanliness defect(s).
† "Remediable defects"—Remediable defect(s) other than Clothing and/or Cleanliness defect(s).

of defects (if any), showing Percentages of Children of each Age and Sex in each "Class."

Remediability Classes			Percentages coming within these classes										Total Boys and Girls	1937
Code	Definition	Age Sex	5 years		9 years		13 years		At all Ages					
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
A 1	No defects ...	...	7.4	6.7	5.9	5.7	12.7	9.9	8.6	7.6	8.1	8.3	
2	*Clothing defect(s) only ...	...	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	
3	†Remediable defect(s) ...	...	86.4	79.2	88.4	76.2	82.3	75.1	85.7	76.7	81.2	80.4	
4	„ with *Clothing defects	...	1.3	10.5	1.4	14.2	0.8	10.1	1.2	11.6	6.3	6.7		
Total	...	...	95.2	96.8	95.7	96.5	95.8	95.5	95.5	96.3	95.9	95.8
B 1	Acquired Irremediable defect(s) only ...	...	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2	„ with *Clothing defects ...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	„ with †Remediable defects	...	3.6	2.0	3.5	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.0		
4	„ with †Remediable defects and *Clothing defects...	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3		
Total	...	...	3.7	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.4
C 1	Congenital Irremediable defect(s) only ...	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	„ with *Clothing defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ with †Remediable defects	...	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7		
4	„ with †Remediable defects and *Clothing defects...	...	0.0	0.1	...	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		
Total	...	...	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
D †	Mental defect	Irremediable Defects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E †	Acquired and Congenital defect		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
F †	Acquired and Mental defect		0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
G †	Congenital and Mental defect		0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Total	...	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

* "Clothing defects"—Clothing and/or Cleanliness defect(s).

† "Remediable defects"—Remediable defect(s) other than Clothing and/or Cleanliness defect(s).

‡ With or without "Clothing" and/or "Remediable" defects as defined in preceding footnotes.

N.B.—Percentages calculated to nearest first decimal place in each case. "0.0" = no cases. "0.0" = percentage lower than 0.05.

It will be seen by reference to the comparative figures in the two final columns of Table B that Class A—children having no irremediable defect(s)—shows an increase from 95·8 per cent. in 1937 to 95·9 in 1938. This increase arises from a decrease (0·1 per cent.) in Classes D, E, F and G—Mental Defect and various combinations of irremediable defects.

Within Class A there was a reduction in the percentages having “ No defects ” (A 1), “ Clothing defect(s) only ” (A 2), and “ Remediable defect(s) with clothing defect(s) ” (A 4), while there was an increase in those having “ Remediable defect(s) other than clothing or cleanliness defect(s) ” (Class A 3).

The variations in the groupings from last year are generally supported by the details of the incidence of the various defects discussed throughout Section 7 of this Report (pages 24 to 30) and tabulated in Appendix I. The increased percentage in Class A 3 referred to above is probably due mainly to the increased percentage of children recorded as having visual acuity less than “ Good ” (without glasses).

(c) NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING ATTENTION.

All children found to be suffering from the more serious defects were “ followed up ” until treatment was obtained from a private practitioner, a voluntary hospital, or a school treatment clinic. The numbers dealt with by the Education Health Service are shown throughout this Report.

(d) CLOTHING AND (e) FOOTGEAR.

Condition of the children respecting clothing and footgear :—

CLOTHING						FOOTGEAR			
In-sufficient		In need of Repair		Dirty		Un-satisfactory		None	
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
24	0·0	85	0·2	95	0·2	141	0·3	13	0·0

All of these percentages are as good as or better than any since 1919.

(f) AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The tables on the succeeding page show the average heights and weights of the children examined during the year compared with the Anthropometric Committee's standard and the averages for last year. Comments upon the figures will be found on page 26.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF BOYS.*

Routine Age Group	5 years			6 years			9 years			13 years		
	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.
Averages												
Anthropometric Committee's Standard	?	41.0	39.9	?	44.0	44.4	?	49.7	60.4	?	56.9	82.6
Non-Transferred Schools ...	3.8	41.8	40.7	4.9	44.6	46.0	3.6	50.3	59.3	5.1	57.7	84.6
Transferred Schools ...	5.5	41.5	40.2	4.3	43.6	44.4	4.2	49.5	57.7	5.6	56.7	81.4
†Glasgow, 1938	4.4	41.7	40.6	4.5	44.0	45.0	3.8	50.0	58.9	5.3	57.4	83.7
†Glasgow, 1937	3.7	41.4	40.0	4.6	44.0	44.6	3.5	49.8	58.2	5.1	57.2	83.1

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF GIRLS.*

Routine Age Group	5 years			6 years			9 years			13 years		
	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.	Age † (m'nths)	Height ins.	Weight lbs.
Averages												
Anthropometric Committee's Standard	?	40.8	39.6	?	42.6	42.4	?	48.7	55.5	?	57.8	87.0
Non-Transferred Schools ...	3.8	41.5	39.3	5.4	44.2	44.5	3.7	50.0	57.5	5.1	58.8	90.0
Transferred Schools ...	5.6	41.3	38.7	3.9	43.1	42.0	4.6	49.3	56.1	5.2	57.5	86.8
†Glasgow, 1938	4.4	41.4	39.1	4.4	43.4	42.8	4.0	49.8	57.1	5.2	58.5	89.1
†Glasgow, 1937	3.8	41.1	38.5	4.6	43.7	43.0	3.5	49.5	56.3	4.9	58.1	88.2

* The numbers of children examined at other ages were relatively small; averages are, therefore, not given.

† Exclusive of Special Schools and Classes.

† Age in months beyond the years of age given above the relative tables.

The records of average measurements of the children examined in the course of routine medical inspection given on the preceding page are satisfactory.

The averages for each of the main age-sex groups (boys and girls of 5, 9 and 13 years of age) for "Glasgow 1938" are higher than for the corresponding group for "Glasgow 1937."

In most of the groups the average age at date of examination was somewhat higher than in the corresponding groups in the preceding year; the average measurements might therefore be expected to be higher; full allowances, however, for these increases in age would account for only part of the increases in the measurements shown in the table.

Further, if the figures given in this Report for "Glasgow 1938" are compared with the corresponding averages in these Reports from 1920 forward it will be found that the figures for the current year are the *highest recorded* in this series of Reports, covering a period of nineteen years.

The current records, therefore, provide further evidence of the continued improvement in the physique of the children of Glasgow.

An analysis of Heights and Weights in relation to Size of House based on information obtained from parents during Session 1935-36 will be found in the Report for 1936, pages 22 to 25.

(g) CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.

HEAD						BODY			
Dirty		Nits		Verminous		Dirty		Verminous	
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
53	0.1	3,199	6.1	129	0.2	209	0.4	33	0.1

While the first and the last of the above percentages under "Head" and both of those under "Body" are as good as any noted since 1919, slightly better percentages have been noted under "Head-nits" on one or two occasions.

(h) CONDITION OF SKIN.

RINGWORM		IMPETIGO				Favus	Scabies		Other Diseases not classified	
Head	Body	Head		Body						
No. 5	No. 7	No. 314	Per Cent. 0·6	No. 138	Per Cent. 0·3	No. ...	No. 146	Per Cent. 0·3	No. 1,359	Per Cent. 2·6

Most of these figures and percentages compare favourably with previous records ; scabies, however, which has been stabilised at 0·2 per cent. for a number of years, shows an increased percentage.

(i) NUTRITION.

GOOD		FAIR		BAD		VERY BAD	
No. 33,594	Per Cent. 64·1	No. 17,474	Per Cent. 33·4	No. 1,287	Per Cent. 2·5	No. 25	Per Cent. 0·0

During the past few years there has been a progressive increase in the percentage of children of " good " nutrition, and the figure for 1938 is again the highest recorded since 1919. The combined percentage of children classified with " bad " and " very bad " nutrition—2·5 per cent.—is the lowest recorded since 1919.

(j) TEETH.

Sound Dentures		One to four Teeth Decayed		Five or more Teeth Decayed		Oral Sepsis	
No. 10,847	Per Cent. 20·7	No. 36,058	Per Cent. 68·8	No. 5,476	Per Cent. 10·5	No. 2,862	Per Cent. 5·5

The percentages for " Sound Dentures " and for children having " Five or more Teeth Decayed " are, respectively, the highest and the lowest relative percentages quoted in these reports for the past 19 years. The percentage for " Oral Sepsis " is comparatively high.

The figures are not based on the detailed examination made by the school dentist with dental probe and mirror, but on the ordinary physical examination of the child in the course of routine inspection.

(k) NOSE AND THROAT AND LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

The important conditions in this section are those relating to enlargement of the tonsils and the presence of adenoids. Details of the other conditions under this heading will be found in Appendix I, page 55.

TONSILS				ADENOIDS			
Slightly Enlarged		Markedly Enlarged		Probably Present		Present	
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
5,873	11.2	2,065	3.9	1,438	2.7	672	1.3

The percentages, given above including those given in the Appendix, being generally lower than the majority of comparable percentages quoted in the Reports during the past eighteen years, may be regarded as satisfactory.

(l) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

The percentages for Eye diseases, which will be found in Appendix I, are satisfactory. The percentages for Blepharitis (1.1), Conjunctivitis (0.3), Corneal Opacities (0.1), and Other Diseases (0.4), are all practically as low as any recorded since 1919. The percentage for strabismus (3.8) is not an exceptional figure for recent years.

(m) VISUAL ACUITY.

GOOD		FAIR		BAD	
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
25,227	74.3	6,319	18.6	2,413	7.1

These figures do not include the infants examined during systematic inspection because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable results. They are based on records of visual acuity *without* glasses. The percentage for "good" vision given above is relatively low and that for "bad" vision very high when compared with similar records for these conditions in the past eleven years.

(n) EARS AND (o) HEARING.

EARS						HEARING			
Otorrhoea		Wax		Others		Slightly Deaf		Markedly Deaf	
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
721	1.4	274	0.5	157	0.3	464	0.9	60	0.1

The percentage of children with otorrhoea is as low as any figure recorded in these Reports during the past sixteen years. The other percentages are relatively low figures for these conditions.

(p) SPEECH.

Defective Articulation		Stammering	
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
649	1.2	187	0.4

The percentages of children returned as having defective speech are below average for the past ten years. See page 34 regarding special classes for speech training.

(q) MENTAL CONDITION.

282 children were classified as mentally dull or backward, representing 0.5 per cent. of the children examined, and 8 children were classified as mentally defective. The mentally defective children were nominated for detailed examination and classification for admission to special schools.

Information regarding the results of these examinations will be found on page 33.

(r) HEART AND CIRCULATION.

ORGANIC DISEASE				Functional Conditions		Anaemia	
Congenital		Acquired					
No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
98	0.2	384	0.7	589	1.1	901	1.7

Few lower percentages than those given above have been recorded in this section of these Reports for the past twelve years.

(s) LUNGS.

Altogether 2,231 cases of diseases of the lungs were diagnosed—1,049 of chronic bronchitis, equal to 2.0 per cent., and 1,182 other conditions, mostly bronchial catarrh, acute bronchitis, &c., equal to 2.3 per cent. of the children examined. Three cases of clinical tuberculosis of the lungs and 30 cases of suspected tuberculosis were discovered. The percentage of children found to be suffering from chronic bronchitis is all but the lowest since 1919, while the percentage for "other" lung conditions is the lowest recorded since 1927.

(t) NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The important nervous conditions discovered during systematic medical inspection were—epilepsy, 20 children; chorea, 24; and infantile paralysis, 41. The other diseases of which there were 71 cases include, for the most part, the functional manifestations exhibited by nervous highly-strung children. These figures are not exceptional.

(u) TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 51 children (0·1 per cent.) were found to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis—23 glandular, 12 of bones and joints, 12 abdominal, 3 of skin, and 1 of other (unclassified) form. This is the lowest total recorded since 1919.

(v) RICKETS.

The number of children found to be suffering from slight rickets was 224, or 0·4 per cent.; those suffering from marked rickets, 382, or 0·7 per cent.; the combined figure of 606 children gives 1·2 per cent. This is the lowest figure for rickets recorded in these Reports since 1919. In the Report for 1937 will be found a table showing the fall in the percentages of rickets cases from 1910 onwards.

(w) DEFORMITIES.

Congenital deformities were discovered in 226 children, or 0·4 per cent. Other acquired non-rickety deformities numbered 305, or 0·6 per cent.

Information as to the treatment of deformities and other orthopaedic cases will be found on page 50.

(x) INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

In all, 38 cases of notifiable infectious disease were discovered. These were reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

(y) OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

1,399, or 2·7 per cent., were classified under this heading.

(z) VACCINATION.

34,331 children, or 65·5 per cent., were found to be vaccinated, 2 had been re-vaccinated, and 18,046 or 34·5 per cent., were unvaccinated. The corresponding percentages last year were 68·4 and 31·6 per cent. respectively.

8.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES AND HOLIDAY SCHOOLS.

1. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

There are 12 centres for physically defective children—3 are reserved for physically defective children, in 1 centre “sight-saving” classes are provided in addition, and in the remaining 8 centres mentally defective children are also housed. The roll of physically defective children in June, 1938, was 3,488, including children at Prestwick, Mearnskirck, and Strathblane (Hospital Schools), compared with 3,580 for the preceding year.

The children recommended for admission to the classes for physical defectives were as follows :—

Disease	1938		1937	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Rickets	44	5·8	43	5·7
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary) ...	82	10·8	81	10·7
Anaemia and debility	120	15·8	92	12·1
Bronchitis and other lung diseases (non-tubercular)	112	23·3	132	25·4
Bronchitis, with anaemia and debility	65		61	
Rheumatism	36	4·7	38	5·0
Heart disease	76	10·0	43	5·7
Paralysis (infantile)	18	2·4	12	1·6
“ (other forms)	20	2·6	12	1·6
Epilepsy	26	3·4	31	4·1
Chorea	25	3·3	22	2·9
Neurosis	31	4·1	29	3·8
Ear disease	6	0·8	22	2·9
Eye disease	23	3·0	25	3·3
Skin disease	7	0·9	13	1·7
Defective speech	9	1·2	14	1·8
Deformities (congenital)	26	3·4	25	3·3
“ (acquired)	12	1·6	21	2·8
Malnutrition	17	2·2	35	4·6
Others	6	0·8	9	1·2
Totals	761		760	

The number admitted to the classes for physically defective children during the year was 766, compared with 770 in the preceding year.

The number of children discharged during the year was :—

	1938	1937
To ordinary schools	492	568
To M.D. classes	69	63
Over age (or exempted)	188	176
Left area	64	...
To institutions or certified imbecile	20	...
Died	25	...
Totals	<u>858</u>	<u>807</u>

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

There are 59 school buildings, ordinary and special schools, erected on "open-air" principles—of these 25 are temporary and 34 permanent. In addition, there are 25 schools, to which, within recent years, extensions, designed on open-air principles, have been made. The corresponding numbers of open-air schools in 1937 were 52 buildings and, in addition, portions of 24 schools.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

(a) *Biggart Memorial Home Special School, Prestwick.*—For 60 Protestant children.

	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Admitted	<u>119</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>174</u>
Discharged—				
Cured or much improved	113	87	200	169
No change	3	5	8	3
To hospital (infectious disease)	4	5	9	4
Totals	<u>120</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>176</u>
Roll at end of session	32	28	60	58
Average number of weeks in residence	15	15	15	18

Eight cases of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria "carrier" (*i.e.*, nasal diphtheria) were removed to hospital, and 8 cases of chicken-pox and 1 of mumps were treated in isolation at the home.

The girls' section of the school was closed from 18th January till 6th March owing to the prevalence of mumps, and the whole school was closed from 6th to 20th June on account of scarlet fever.

(b) *Hillfoot Holiday School.*—For 66 Protestant girls.

369 girls were admitted during the session, the average duration of residence being 7 weeks. All pupils were discharged at the end of June. 2 cases of chickenpox and one accident case (broken ankle) were nursed at the school. One case of diphtheria, 1 of heart trouble, and 1 of suspected tuberculosis of the lungs were removed to hospital.

The general health of the pupils was better than in the previous year. That the average period of residence was somewhat above average was due in part to a few cases who were in residence for unusually long periods on account of special health circumstances or complications due to home conditions.

(c) *Seafield Holiday School, Ardrossan*.—During the year, 263 boys were admitted, the average duration of residence being 5 weeks. All were discharged at the end of June. With the exception of one case of measles, treated in isolation in the house, there was no illness among the pupils and the average percentage of attendance at "school" was 99·7.

2. MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

The children are accommodated in 19 centres. The older children receive instruction in certain trades and crafts at 4 centres for boys and 5 for girls.

The number of children specially examined by the School Medical Officers regarding mental defects during the year was :—

					1938		1937	
					Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
First examinations	...	...	...	...	320	226	546	640
Re-examinations	...	...	...	...	879	512	1,391	1,528
					<u>1,199</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>1,937</u>	<u>2,168</u>

As a result of these examinations, the children were classified or re-classified as follows :—

								1938	1937
Not feeble-minded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	61
Dull or backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	285
Feeble-minded—first certification	} For special classes						...	414	519
" re-examination							...	893	964
" for institution							...	*17	*26
Imbecile (including 6 detrimental)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†91	†49
Decision delayed (excluded from school)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	67
"Leavers" (approaching 16 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡144	‡150
For passing out of special classes (to ordinary school)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Decision postponed for further medical or educational investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	42
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,937</u>	<u>2,168</u>

* Children of school age (5-16) recommended for admission to certified institutions.

† Children of school age recommended for report to Public Assistance Committee as "incapable of receiving benefit from instruction in special classes."

‡ Recommended for report to Public Assistance Committee in terms of Section 3 (ii) of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913.

The number of children admitted to special classes was 435, compared with 569 during 1936-37.

The number of children discharged during the year was :—

	1938	1937
To ordinary schools	4	6
Certified imbecile	34	24
Exempted or over age	278	317
To institutions	27	30
Left district, &c.	29	15
Died	5	2
Totals	<u>377</u>	<u>394</u>

The roll in June, 1938, was 2,559, compared with 2,501 at the end of the previous session.

After-Care and Home Visitation of Mentally Defective Children.

Summary of work done by women officers :—

	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Cases brought forward from previous session ...	1,290	875	2,165	1,987
Added to visiting list	174	77	251	310
	<u>1,464</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>2,416</u>	<u>2,297</u>
Taken off visiting list—				
Home conditions satisfactory	76	39	115	107
Admitted to institutions	5	5	10	6
Others	23	32	55	19
	<u>104</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>132</u>
Remaining on visiting list	1,360	876	2,236	2,165

3. (a) DULL OR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

The tutorial classes established to provide special tuition for backward or retarded children have been continued during the year and have been extended so far as accommodation and supply of teachers permit. The children admitted to these classes are not mentally defective ; they are either markedly weak in one or more subjects or in need of special attention for a time in order to enable them to keep pace with a class appropriate to their age.

3. (b) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SPEECH DEFECTS.

Special classes for speech training were held in 9 schools after school hours ; 303 pupils attended the classes during the session. In addition, 41 pupils attended continuation classes.

4. BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

(a) Instruction was given to blind children in day classes in 2 schools, and to residential and day pupils in 1 school. The roll in June, 1938, was 21. There were 4 admissions to the classes during the session, and 13 children were discharged.

(b) *Sight-Saving Classes.*—"Sight-saving" instruction was given in 4 special schools during the session. In these schools the whole of the teaching was given in specially furnished classrooms set apart for the purpose. The roll in June, 1938, was 245. 41 children were admitted to the classes during the session and 58 were discharged.

The blind children, and those in the Sight-Saving Classes, are under the joint supervision of the ophthalmic surgeons of the Regional Clinic for the Blind under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and also of the ophthalmic surgeon of the Education Health Service staff.

5. DEAF, SEMI-DEAF, AND DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN.

Classes are provided in 1 ordinary school, in 1 special school, and in 2 residential schools. The roll in June, 1938, was 232. Of 47 children examined by the aurist, 23 were recommended for admission to the special classes and 9 were referred to the ordinary schools or special schools and classes. Three children were "passed out" of the classes and 12 children were advised regarding treatment.

(a) *Residential Schools.*

The roll at Langside School for the Deaf in June, 1938, was 86, and at St. Vincent School 54 pupils.

Classification of cases admitted and discharged during the year :—

						1938	1937
Admitted—							
Deafness, congenital	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
" result of disease or accident	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Semi-deaf	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
						<u>21</u>	<u>14</u>
Discharged—							
Over age	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
Others	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
						<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

On account of the prevalence of mumps, the school was closed from 21st December to 20th January, *i.e.*, the Xmas and New Year vacation was extended.

Treatment by Diastolisation.—Nasal treatment by diastolisation has been continued at Langside School for the Deaf. 28 children—10 of them new cases—26 pupils of the school and 2 children from other

schools, were treated during the year. 12 children suffered from nasal catarrh, 14 had chronic chest conditions and the 2 children from other schools had deflected septa and histories of frequent colds. These two children were discharged as cured after a year's treatment. All the resident children showed definite improvement and are still on treatment. It is perhaps notable that only one child was off school during the year on account of bronchitis. The teaching staff report that apart from the physical improvement there is evidence of a greater mental alertness.

(b) *Day Classes.*

The roll at Renfrew Street Special School in June, 1938, was 69, and at Ibrox Special School, 23 pupils.

Classification of cases admitted and discharged during the year :—

						1938	1937
Admitted—							
Semi-deaf	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Deafness, congenital	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
„ result of disease	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Hard of hearing	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						12	16
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged—							
For ordinary classes	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Exempted	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Over age	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						14	26
						<hr/>	<hr/>

9.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE OF CHILDREN.

(a) *Physical Exercises.*—The specialist staff consists of the Superintendent of Physical Education, a Depute Superintendent (woman) in charge of orthopaedic clinics (remedial gymnastics), 90 men instructors (including 1 part-time teacher), and 93 women (including 8 medical gymnasts engaged at the Orthopaedic Clinics). In the primary departments of the elementary schools physical exercises are, for the most part, conducted by the class teachers. In the post-qualifying stages (and in the primary departments of some of the secondary schools) physical instruction is given by the specialist teachers.

Playing field facilities were provided for 86 schools on grounds belonging to the Parks Department, or on grounds owned or rented by the Education Committee.

(b) *Baths*.—14 Corporation public baths and 7 school baths were utilised for swimming practice and for the instruction of beginners during the session. The weekly attendances averaged 14,806 during the months of September and October, 1937, and May and June, 1938, and 4,090 during the months November, 1937, to April, 1938. The number of children who learned to swim during the year was 6,352.

Spray baths are now installed in 36 schools.

(c) *Practical Instruction in Personal Hygiene*.—Instruction in simple personal hygiene was given by the class teachers, and by the physical training instructors, and was also included in the domestic science courses as part of the curriculum.

10.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.

(a) *Administration*.—With the exception of 27,313 meals prepared at certain special schools, all the meals referred to below were prepared at the Central Cooking Depot at 548 Scotland Street.

(b) *Nature of Meals*.—The detailed menus of the meals supplied were given in the Report for 1929 (page 20). On page 62 of this Report information is given as to the number of children receiving a daily ration of milk.

(c) *Number and Cost of Meals, &c.*—The children reported to be in need of food, boots, and clothing were :—

				1938	1937
Non-transferred schools	...	...	...	30,913	29,500
Transferred schools	...	...	...	22,684	21,842
Totals	...	...	...	<u>53,597</u>	<u>51,342</u>

Meals supplied during the year ended 31st July, 1938, were :—

- A. Paid for by parents—for children in special schools or classes.
- B. Paid for by parents—for children in school hostels.
- C. Supplied to necessitous children.
- D. Paid for by Public Assistance Department.

	1938			1937		
	Breakfasts	Dinners	Teas	Breakfasts	Dinners	Teas
A. ...	...	314,420	...	...	338,436	...
B. ...	124,922	238,987	112,782	119,750	204,886	107,188
C. ...	485,508	2,147,840	413,952	194,822	1,513,543	168,001
D. ...	171,961	455,967	144,774	365,873	802,757	341,347
Totals ...	782,391	3,157,214	671,508	680,445	2,859,622	616,536
Total No. of Meals	4,611,113 in 1938			4,156,603 in 1937		

The average cost per meal, exclusive of the daily milk ration, was 2·8d. for 1938, and 2·7d. for 1937.

The charges to parents for mid-day meals supplied in special schools for physically and mentally defective children were 1s. 3d. per week, or 1s. 5½d. per week when additional milk and biscuits were included.

In 1938 the average number of children on the rolls of the hostels was 1,777 and 194 in the nursery schools. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 1,703 children in hostels and 171 in nursery schools.

The average number of necessitous children on the free meals register was 7,490 in 1938 and 5,520 in 1937.

The dinners paid for by the Public Assistance Department include those for certain pupils in special schools and classes for defective children.

(d) *Boots and Clothing*.—Boots or clothing, or both, were supplied to 33,662 children, as compared with 35,624 in 1937. In 3,505 cases, involving 6,166 children, the parents were found to be able to make the necessary provision, and, after they had been warned in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, they provided what was necessary. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 4,447 cases, involving 9,280 children.

11.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A list of clinics and the various medical services provided therein for school children was given on page 38 of the Report for 1937. The only changes to be recorded are as follows:—

- (1) To provide for examination of additional cases of defective vision in the north-western district, refraction equipment was installed at Shakespeare Clinic, Shakespeare Street, N.W., and treatment was commenced on 26th March, 1938.
- (2) To relieve the pressure upon the school treatment room in Springburn Child Welfare Clinic, Fernbank Street, N., and upon the dental accommodation at Provan Clinic, Glenbarr Street, N., a temporary building in the playground of Hyde Park School, Mollinsburn Street, N., was equipped for the treatment of skin, eye, ear and other minor diseases as well as for refraction and dental treatment; the clinic came into use on 1st September, 1938.

- (3) As from 19th September, 1938, a suite of four baths with dressing cubicles and clothing disinfection apparatus in Baird Street Reception House was put into use as an adjunct to the treatment of scabies cases at Provan Clinic.
- (4) To relieve pressure on Govan Road Dental Clinic and to provide greater facilities for dental treatment in the West Govan area, a temporary dental clinic was established at Fairfield School, 51 Fairfield Street, S.W.1, and treatment commenced on 7th December, 1937.
- (5) To provide for treatment of additional cases of enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids arrangements were made as from 28th May, 1938, for the Southern General Hospital to admit ten cases each week for operative treatment by the visiting aural surgeon.

It is probable that the temporary clinics at Hyde Park and Fairfield Schools will become unnecessary when certain proposed permanent clinics in Govan and Possilpark areas are opened.

STATISTICS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The statistics of medical treatment are summarised in Section B of Appendix II, page 61.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.

(1) *Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat.*

	Boys	1938 Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Details of new cases—				
Chronic suppurative inflammation (otorrhoea)	440	313	753	733
Results of above disease	163	113	276	353
Retracted membrane	82	75	157	163
Chronic aural catarrh	3	2	5	5
Ceruminous collection (wax)	148	135	283	281
Nasal catarrh	60	65	125	76
Laryngitis	22	25	47	...
Other diseases	68	58	126	129
	986	786	1,772	1,740
Cases brought forward from previous session	793	680	1,473	1,487
Totals	1,779	1,466	3,245	3,227

In addition the following children were examined for ear conditions, with the results shown :—

	Boys	Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Recommended operation for tonsils and/or adenoids	316	353	669	457
Other operations recommended	23	13	36	19
Referred to hospitals	7	2	9	6
No apparent disease	348	292	640	666
Totals	694	660	1,354	1,148
Clinic attendances of above cases	50,015	37,867	87,882	95,115
Cases of chronic otorrhoea treated by ionisation (brought forward from last session, 5)			5	13
Clinic attendances for ionisation			24	175

As compared with the corresponding figures during the past twelve years (a) the total number of children treated (3,245), (b) the total number of clinic attendances made by the children (87,882), and (c) the average number of attendances per child (27·1) are all below average.

See note on page 35 regarding the treatment of nasal catarrh by "diastolisation."

(2) Diseases of the Eye.

	Boys	Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Details of new cases—				
Blepharitis	488	346	834	856
Hordeolum (stye)	143	131	274	325
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	705	652	1,357	1,300
" muco-purulent	91	96	187	234
Ophthalmia, strumous (includes phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis)	19	23	42	80
Keratitis (interstitial)	8	9	17	13
Corneal ulcers	28	32	60	67
Corneal opacities	1	1	2	6
Dacryocystitis	1	1	2	3
Epiphora	1	2	3	4
Injuries	31	11	42	36
Other diseases	22	15	37	37
No apparent disease	117	108	225	166
	1,655	1,427	3,082	3,127
Cases brought forward from previous session	268	248	516	542
Totals	1,923	1,675	3,598	3,669
Clinic attendances of above cases	21,829	19,716	41,545	44,972

The total number of children treated and the total clinic attendances are the lowest recorded since 1919. The average number of attendances per child—11·5—is all but the lowest for the same period.

(3) *Diseases of the Skin* (not including Ringworm or Favus).

						1938		1937	
						Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Details of new cases—									
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	793	773	1,566	1,203
Pediculosis capitis and impetigo contagiosa						24	84	108	198
Pediculosis capitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	6
Impetigo contagiosa						3,140	2,153	5,293	5,790
Ecthyma	...	...	...	...	...	275	135	410	396
Dermatitis seborrhoeica						363	275	638	652
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	129	98	227	277
Alopecia areata	...	...	...	...	...	47	45	92	86
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	...	37	61	98	64
Herpes zoster (shingles)						130	100	230	159
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	2
Wounds and ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	1,087	3,088	2,898
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	...	1,803	1,041	2,844	2,529
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	...	181	130	311	350
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	43	42	85	108
Warts	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	240	211
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	89	81	170	120
No apparent disease						354	234	588	596
						9,532	6,469	16,001	15,645
Cases brought forward from previous session ...						573	419	992	1,092
Totals						10,105	6,888	16,993	16,737
Clinic attendances of cases of skin disease, including ringworm and favus						78,277	58,883	137,160	144,394

In general these records continue to show (a) the consistent decrease in cases of the minor contagious type such as impetigo contagiosa and (b) the equally consistent increase in the traumatic type of case (wounds, abscesses, burns, &c.). Scabies, however, shows a return to a high figure (1,566)—a figure which has not been exceeded since 1920. The total number of children treated for all skin conditions, the total number of attendances made and the average number of attendances per child treated (8.1), all show figures which are well below the average of the corresponding records for the preceding eight years.

Bath Treatment of Scabies, &c.

						1938	1937		
						Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Cases receiving baths	...	...	...	...	...	172	169	341	228
Baths given	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	1,730	*3,379	*1,960

* These are included as attendances above.

A note regarding the opening of additional baths for scabies treatment will be found on page 39.

Reception House Treatment of Scabies.

In families in which multiple cases of scabies occurred, in-patient treatment of all infected members of the household was offered when possible. During 1938, 58 families were referred from school clinics for consideration as to admission to the Reception House and 41 families were admitted wholly or partially. The Medical Officer in charge of the Reception House reports that the period of in-patient treatment was reduced to 32 days' residence in 1938 as compared with an average of 36 days in 1937. Only one relapse was noted. In view of the pressure of work, arrangements have been made for additional accommodation at the Reception House.

During the period of treatment steps were taken to deal with all possible sources of infection in the household, including the washing of clothing and bedding and the medical supervision of persons remaining in their own homes.

(4) *Ringworm and Favus.*

(a) *X-Ray Treatment—*

Disease	Number of New Cases				Number of Radiations (Old and New Cases)			
	1938			1937	1938			1937
	Boys	Girls	Totals		Boys	Girls	Totals	
Ringworm (head) ...	15	3	18*	17*	48	11	59	73
Warts, Favus (1 boy), and Lupus (1 girl) ...	13	10	23	32	19	24	43	39
Totals ...	28	13	41	49	67	35	102	112

Clinic attendances of above cases (for radiation) ... 35 20 55 55

* These are also included under "Drug Treatment."

(b) *Drug Treatment—*

					Boys	1938 Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Ringworm (head)	...	...	...	...	44	18	62	26
" (body)	...	...	...	...	117	97	214	187
Favus	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	162	115	277	214

The figures for 1937 were the lowest recorded since 1920. The figures for 1938 shown above are higher; that for ringworm of the head is higher than any of the figures since 1932 but lower than any of the other figures since 1919; that for ringworm of the body is the lowest since 1920 except for the 1937 figure.

(5) *Other Diseases.*(a) *Cases dealt with at the regular clinics for "Other Diseases."*—

						1938		1937	
						Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	1,228	1,031	2,259	2,190
Anaemia and/or debility	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	999	2,069	1,729
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	38	46
Tubercular conditions, pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19	29
" non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	43	33	76	65
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	31	25
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	64	100	164	141
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	52	71	123	111
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	309	362	671	421
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	133	126	259	136
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	159	245	404	272
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	...	160	282	442	434
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	27	47
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	56	72
Digestive disorders	...	...	...	...	...	320	287	607	463
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	157	136	293	210
Mental deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	25	28
Others	...	...	...	...	...	289	306	595	448
No apparent disease	...	...	...	...	...	227	253	480	472
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	<u>4,320</u>	<u>4,318</u>	<u>8,638</u>	<u>7,339</u>
Clinic attendances of above cases	...	...	...	...	...	9,582	9,876	19,458	16,172
Additional attendances for the supply of cod liver oil emulsion, and other medicines	...	...	...	...	...	11,831	11,671	23,502	23,040

(b) *Cases of "Other Diseases" seen at school inspections, &c., and recommended for immediate supply of medicine :—*

								1938	1937
Found to be "necessitous" and instructed to attend clinic for supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,285
Found to be "non-necessitous" and parents warned to provide medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	81
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,309</u>	<u>2,366</u>

(c) *The cases on treatment at clinics for diseases of skin, eye, or ear, who were given medicines for "other diseases" at these clinics numbered 2,508—1,285 boys and 1,223 girls—as compared with 2,304 in the preceding year.*

The significant figure in this section of the work is the total number of children dealt with under Sections (a), (b), and (c) above ; this total figure of 13,455 cases in 1938 is the highest recorded since 1933.

In view of the fact that health conditions generally throughout the year were not unsatisfactory it is probable that the increase resulted from the operation of certain new administrative arrangements designed to relieve the Outdoor Medical Service (Public Assistance) of the treatment of school children who could be dealt with as "out-patients."

(6) *Artificial Light Treatment.*

	Mercury Vapour Lamp		Carbon Arc Lamp		1938	1937
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Details of cases treated—						
Rickets	22	15	1	2	40	14
Anaemia and/or debility	100	82	41	48	271	180
Nervous diseases ...	19	22	11	11	63	50
Enlarged glands ...	15	28	15	18	76	47
Chronic bronchitis ...	75	53	51	27	206	177
Rheumatism	16	16	13	21	66	59
Alopecia areata ...	2	13	2	...	17	11
Psoriasis ... ..	...	...	2	3	5	6
Lichen urticatus ...	1	3	...	1	5	6
Abscesses	3	1	...	1	5	7
Other skin diseases ...	11	16	2	1	30	66
Otorrhoea	4	6	1	1	12	12
Corneal ulcers	3	10	1	2	16	17
Blepharitis	2	6	1	5	14	9
Conjunctivitis and keratitis	5	6	3	2	16	12
Strumous ophthalmia ...	2	...	1	1	4	4
Nose and throat diseases	4	7	2	4	17	10
Other diseases	20	24	5	10	59	37
	304	308	152	158	922	724
Cases brought forward from previous session ...	62	37	33	21	153	86
Totals	366	345	185	179	1,075	810

	1938		1937	
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Clinic attendances of above cases ...	14,089	14,086	28,175	22,507

The increased numbers treated arose from the provision of an additional clinic at Florence Street.

In addition to the above, 22 younger school children, of whom 13 were suffering from anaemia, debility, or both, 7 from bronchitis, and 2 from other conditions, were treated at the Child Welfare Clinic in Summerton Road, Govan.

Treatment by ultra-violet rays continues to serve a useful purpose particularly in cases of anaemia, debility and bronchitis. There have also been instances of outstanding success in certain cases of indolent ulcers, alopecia areata, corneal ulcers and chronic conjunctivitis.

(b) DEFECTIVE VISION.

Cases dealt with at Refraction Clinics—

	Boys	Girls	1938 Totals	1937 Totals
Subjected to refraction—				
Spectacles prescribed ...	3,836	3,750	7,586	6,654
Spectacles not prescribed—				
For further treatment ...	...	...	2,290	905
No treatment required ...	...	...	2,394	3,062
			———— 12,270 ————	10,621
Not subjected to refraction—				
For further treatment ...	...	...	213	153
No treatment required ...	...	...	453	400
Spectacles checked ...	...	...	382	486
Postponed ...	...	...	1,059	908
			———— 2,107 ————	1,947
Totals ...	...	...	14,377	12,568
Number of clinics held ...	...	...	1,537	1,338
Average number of children per clinic ...	...	...	9·1	9·4
Average number subjected to refraction at each clinic ...	...	...	8·0	7·9

The above figures represent the most extensive year's work done in the Glasgow school refraction clinics.

Analysis of Refraction Errors.

The following table shows the percentages of boys and girls refracted who were suffering from the defect named, and for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

	Boys Per Cent.	Girls Per Cent.	1938 Totals Per Cent.	1937 Totals Per Cent.
Hypermetropia ...	24·8	18·2	21·5	22·1
Hypermetropic astigmatism ...	51·2	47·7	49·4	49·7
Myopia ...	8·4	10·2	9·3	8·7
Myopic astigmatism ...	8·8	13·5	11·1	10·8
Mixed astigmatism ...	5·1	7·9	6·5	6·6
Anisometropia ...	1·7	2·5	2·1	2·2

The term "anisometropia" is used in this table to indicate cases having myopia in one eye and hypermetropia in the other.

Provision of Spectacles by the Corporation at Contract Rates.

	1938	1937
Full cost charged to the parents	2,281 (39·6%)	1,879 (37·0%)
Half cost charged to the parents (" Partly necessitous " cases)	597 (10·4%)	628 (12·5%)
Spectacles provided free of cost (" Necessitous " cases)	2,879 (50·0%)	2,557 (50·5%)
Totals	<u>5,757</u>	<u>5,064</u>
Spectacles repaired	1,873	2,143

No lower percentage of children supplied with spectacles free of cost to the parents has been recorded since 1931.

*(c) DEFECTIVE TEETH.**(a) Dental Propaganda and Inspection.*

In addition to the propaganda by the School Medical Officers in the course of routine medical inspection, various methods of dental propaganda and of inspection by the school dentists were utilised during the year.

Dental Propaganda.—" First dental cards " (referred to in previous reports—1936, page 45 ; 1937, page 46) were used as widely as possible having regard to the clinic accommodation in each district. These cards were issued to 26,005 children, generally all the infants, in 129 schools. 2,342 (9 per cent.) of the cards were not returned, were returned blank, or the parents declined treatment ; on 6,912 (26·6 per cent.) of the returned cards the parents intimated that they did not consider treatment was necessary, and on 8,694 (33·4 per cent.) cards the parents promised to provide treatment privately. In the remaining 8,057 cases (31 per cent.), school clinic treatment was requested.

Dental Inspection.—The equivalent in time of 126 half-days was devoted to dental inspection in 48 schools, as compared with 26 periods in 14 schools last year. The three methods used are explained below, the extent and degree of intensity of the work in the various districts being determined by geographical considerations and by the amount of clinic accommodation available. The total number of children found by the dentists on first inspection to have sound teeth was 3,044 out of 20,075, a percentage of 15·2.

Method 1.—In order to provide a supply of cases for the clinics immediately after the long school vacation, the dentists visited 15 schools at the beginning of the session and examined 3,021 children : 434 (14·4 per cent.) were found to have sound teeth. Notices were issued to the parents of the remaining 2,587 (85·6 per cent.) that dental treatment

was necessary. Included on these notices was a summons to attend the school clinic on a specified day or to provide treatment privately. 753 (29.1 per cent.) of those who required treatment attended the school clinic and received at least a first treatment.

Method 2.—During the session the dentists inspected 13,778 children in an additional 24 schools. Of these, 2,062 (15 per cent.) children were found to have sound teeth. 11,716 children (85 per cent.) were found to be in need of treatment, 832 (7.1 per cent.) being children regarded as urgent cases where dental treatment should be insisted upon. Cards intimating the need of dental treatment were issued to the parents by the hands of the children. The parents declined to provide treatment in 2,322 cases (19.8 per cent.), promised private treatment in 5,136 cases (43.8 per cent.) and requested school clinic treatment in 4,258 cases (36.3 per cent.).

Method 3.—In order to find out what could be done by concentration on individual schools, a further 9 schools (all of them in the immediate vicinity of school clinics) were placed in the hands of the dentists in order that they might endeavour to obtain the best possible results by frequent visitation of the classrooms and by direct personal summoning of the pupils to the clinics. At their earliest visits the dentists found that of 3,276 children examined, 548 (16.7 per cent.) had sound teeth. At the conclusion of their visits (*i.e.*, when the visits were no longer producing a satisfactory response) the dentists were able to report that 1,582 (48.3 per cent.) of the children now had sound teeth. As treatment had been insisted upon only where there was any serious defect, the remainder of the defects were of such a nature that in the dentist's opinion successful legal pressure was impossible as danger to health could not be certified. For this work 256 periods, or 6.5 per cent. of the total time of the whole staff of dental officers and dental nurses was concentrated on 3,276 children or 1.8 per cent. of the whole school population.

These experiments in various methods of dental propaganda and inspection which have been detailed in recent Reports appear to indicate that the use of the first dental card produces an improvement, estimated at about 7 per cent. (see Report for 1937, page 47), in the number of children having sound teeth and that if intensive methods such as those described in paragraph 3 above could be applied generally a 50 per cent. standard of children having sound teeth could be attained.

(b) Treatment at Dental Clinics.

The following figures include 51 pre-school and 68 approved school cases :—

				Boys	1938 Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Extractions—							
Temporary teeth—							
Without anaesthetic	...	...	...	117	140	257	330
With local anaesthetic	...	...	...	23,072	22,495	45,567	46,703
With general anaesthetic	...	...	...	4	0	4	176
Totals	...	...	...	23,193	22,635	45,828	47,209
Permanent teeth—							
Without anaesthetic	...	...	...	8	9	17	1
With local anaesthetic	...	...	...	3,919	4,189	8,108	6,775
With general anaesthetic	...	...	...	6	3	9	249
Totals	...	...	...	3,933	4,201	8,134	7,025
Fillings—							
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	699	803	1,502	1,015
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	1,936	2,383	4,319	3,221
Scalings	...	...	...	460	471	931	712
Gum treatment	...	...	...	686	741	1,427	1,196
Dressings	...	...	...	1,903	1,916	3,819	4,536
Number of attendances—							
First treatment	...	...	...	11,891	11,881	23,772	19,609
Further treatment	...	...	...	9,550	9,851	19,401	19,829
No treatment	...	...	...	(Not available)		4,423	4,165
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	47,596	43,603
Number of clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	3,820	3,599
Average number of children treated per clinic	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	11.0

As will be seen in the earlier pages, the increased dental staff made possible additional inspection (sometimes at the higher ages). Additional clinic work was also done, the number of periods increasing by 221 (6.1 per cent.) and 3,993 (9.2 per cent.) more attendances being made by the children. Contrary to the majority of the figures, extractions of temporary teeth fell by 1,381 (2.9 per cent.). This was probably due to the effect of the fairly extensive propaganda in the Infant Departments in the previous years. Other figures generally showed considerable increases, there being 487 (48 per cent.) more temporary fillings, 1,109 (15.8 per cent.) more permanent extractions, and 1,098 (34.1 per cent.) more permanent fillings. The ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only) was much improved as is shown in the following table.

The ratio of fillings to extractions (permanent teeth only) in the last three years was as follows :—

							1936	1937	1938
Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,964	7,025	8,134
Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,974	3,221	4,319
Ratio of fillings to extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	37:100	46:100	53:100

(d) OPERATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADENOIDS AND ENLARGED TONSILS, &c.

As will be seen from the notes on page , this work is now performed at both the Southern General and the Western District Hospitals.

						1938		1937
					Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Nature of Operation—								
Tonsils removed	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	2
Adenoids removed	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	81
Tonsils and adenoids removed	...	...	...	...	717	720	1,437	1,274
Others (Septal resection, 1; cauterised, 4; reduction, 1; ear, 3)	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	10
Totals	...	...	...	...	728	732	1,460	1,367

Additional work done in cases detailed under the first three headings above :—

				Boys	1938 Girls	Totals	1937 Totals
Cauterisation of turbinals	...	...	...	2	0	2	76
Turbinals reduced, 23 ; ear (aural granulations, polypi, &c.), 18 ; others, 2	...	...	...	20	23	43	73
Totals	...	...	...	22	23	45	149

Number of periods in which operations were carried through	...	139	131
Average number of cases dealt with per period	...	10.5	10.4
Clinic (including hospital) attendances of above cases	...	4,789	4,536

In the course of the session 37 children were detained in hospital beyond the normal period—3 for 24 hours, 14 for 48 hours, 12 for 3 days, and 8 children for periods of 4 to 16 days. 13 of the children were detained on account of more or less severe haemorrhage following operations, and 24 on account of other conditions.

A visiting nurse calls to see the children at home within 48 hours of the time of operation unless the patient is an inmate of a residential institution or will otherwise receive adequate after-care. 1,437 children were visited, 1,345 being found satisfactory at the first visit. In 3 cases private medical attendance was advised. 29 cases were found to be satisfactory at subsequent visits, 4 were re-admitted to hospital, and one

child died at home shortly after operation, death being attributed to status lymphaticus, a condition which could not have been foreseen. In 55 cases admittance to the house could not be obtained, the children were either not at home or could not be examined for other reasons.

In addition to operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids children attending the school clinics for ear diseases are, when necessary, referred to the general hospitals of the Corporation for operative treatment. 66 children (42 boys and 24 girls) were treated on the recommendation of School Medical Officers ; 29 of these were operated on for mastoid disease, 18 for antral disease, and 19 children had operations or treatment for other aural or nasal conditions.

(e) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

(a) *Deformities Treated in Mearns Kirk Hospital.*

On 1st August, 1937, there were 27 orthopaedic cases resident in hospital. During the year 48 new patients were admitted and 53 were dismissed, leaving 22 still in residence on 31st July, 1938.

This Report deals with the 53 patients dismissed during the year. Of the total, 43 were originally admitted via the Orthopaedic Clinic at Ashley Street while 7 were transferred from Ruchill Hospital with second stage poliomyelitis and 3 came from other sources. The average duration of residence for all cases was 174 days. The following table shows the age distribution of the patients with the cause of disability, the degree of deformity, the treatment given and the result. The totals are compared with those for the previous year.

AGE DISTRIBUTION	CAUSES OF DISABILITY								DEFOR- MITY				TREAT- MENT		RESULT							
	Rickets	Infantile Paralysis (2nd Stage)	Infantile Paralysis (3rd stage)	Spastic Paralysis	Congenital	Tuberculosis	Others	Total	None (Loss of Power)	Slight	Moderate	Gross	Operative	Manipulative	General Physical	Deformity corrected	Much improved	Improved	Not improved	Irregularly dismissed	Appliances fitted	Boots altered
— 5 years ...	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	7	4	—	1	2	—	2	5	1	4	2	—	—	3	—
—10 years ...	7	3	3	2	9	—	1	25	4	—	9	12	17	3	5	10	9	6	—	—	10	7
—15 years ...	—	1	6	3	5	—	4	19	2	3	7	7	11	3	5	3	12	3	—	1	5	9
+15 years ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2
Totals, 1938 ...	9	9	10	6	14	—	5	53	10	3	17	23	29	8	16	14	27	11	—	1	19	18
Totals, 1937 ...	3	10	22	2	11	2	8	58	11	1	24	22	40	3	15	11	34	8	1	4	19	26

Cause of Disability and Nature of Deformity.—There were 9 cases with rickets. In 2 of these the disease was still active and no operative treatment was required. The remaining 7 had gross deformities, as follows: genu valgum, 3; genu varum et valgum, 2; genu varum, 1; and scoliosis, 1.

Among 19 cases of anterior poliomyelitis, 9 were in the second stage of the disease and had more or less extensive loss of power affecting the musculature of two limbs and the trunk in 6 cases and single limbs in 3 cases. In none was there any serious deformity and only general physical treatment was required. In the remaining 10 cases in the third stage of the disease, extensive loss of power was present but in addition all had well-developed deformities, usually of the feet. These required operative or manipulative correction. Loss of power in the trunk muscles had resulted in the production of scoliosis in 2 cases.

There were 6 cases of spastic paralysis including 2 with hemiplegia and marked talipes equino-varus, 2 with talipes valgus due to peroneal spasm, and single cases of triplegia and Little's disease with marked adductor spasm.

In the series of 14 lesions of congenital origin, there were 4 cases of torticollis, 4 of club foot, 2 of congenital dislocation of the hip, 2 developmental anomalies of the toes, 1 case of congenital flat foot and 1 developmental defect of the spine with scoliosis.

There were 5 patients with other deformities of various types.

Taking the whole series together, the deformity complained of was gross in 23 cases, of moderate degree in 17 and slight in 3. In 10 cases there was practically no deformity, the disability consisting of loss of muscle power.

Treatment.—Operative treatment was required by 29 patients of whom 12 had more than one operation and 13 had one or more manipulations following operation. Manipulation alone was required in 8 cases. In all, 48 operations and 44 manipulations were carried out under general anaesthesia. The nature of the operations undertaken is indicated in the following table and the numbers are compared with those for last year:—

	1938	1937
Osteotomy	16	14
Tenotomy	13	17
Tendon transplantation	4	11
Muscle-slide operation	1	8
Arthrodesis	6	13
Amputation	3	...
Manipulation under anaesthesia	44	18
Other Operations	5	5
Totals	92	86

In a group of 16 cases only general and physical treatment was necessary. The treatment included massage and exercises, splintage and alteration to boots. This group comprised cases of infantile paralysis with loss of power but without gross deformity, cases of active rickets and structural deformities of the spine. All cases received general and physical treatment as required.

In the course of treatment plaster of Paris appliances to the number of 92 were constructed as follows:—leg plasters, 77; plaster spicae, 8; plaster fillets, 3; plaster beds, 3; and 1 plaster jacket. In 7 cases Bohler's irons were fitted to leg plasters to permit of walking and 4 patients required special sandals. Apart from temporary appliances used during residence in hospital, 23 permanent splints were made for 19 patients as follows:—walking calipers, 7; leg irons with T-straps, 6; certalmid jackets, 4; duralumin arm abduction splints, 3; duralumin toe splints, 2; and 1 certalmid spica.

Boots were altered in 18 cases, as follows:—soles tilted, 10; soles raised, 4; and metatarsal bars fitted, 4.

Results of Treatment.—With the exception of one patient dismissed irregularly after a short period in hospital, all patients derived benefit from hospitalisation. In 14 cases the deformity was entirely corrected, while in 27 the condition was very much improved and in 11 cases some improvement was recorded.

After-care of Patients.—As in previous years, ex-hospital patients and new cases referred from the School Clinics and Tuberculosis Dispensaries were examined at Ashley Street Orthopaedic Clinic. For this purpose an inspection clinic was held weekly. By this method it was possible to observe the progress in old patients and to keep splints in repair, while new patients were accepted for treatment in the clinic or referred to hospital as required. The splint work carried out at the clinic during the year was considerable. Boots were altered as follows:—soles tilted, 110; soles raised, 2; metatarsal bars fitted, 54; pattens fitted, 35; heel tubes fitted, 65. Crutch rubbers were fitted in 44 cases and 222 repairs to boots and appliances were carried out. Patients requiring new splints and major repairs or alterations were referred to Mearns Kirk. In the Hospital Splint Department many new appliances were constructed, as follows:—certalmid splints, 24; walking calipers, 32; spinal supports, 4; and peg leg, 1. Boots were altered as follows:—soles raised, 33; soles tilted, 10; pattens fitted, 6; heel tubes fitted, 21; crutch rubbers fitted, 18. Major repairs and alterations to splints were carried out to the number of 134.

The necessary physical treatment of these out-patients was undertaken by the staff of Ashley Street, Gorbals or Provan Clinics. Radiological investigations were carried out when necessary at Ruchill Hospital.

(b) Deformities treated by Exercise, Massage, Electrical Treatment, &c., at Ashley Street, Gorbals, and Provan Orthopaedic Clinics.

		Boys	Girls	1938 Totals	1937 Totals
Number of children examined	... ..	863	916	1,779	1,509
Number of attendances of "old" cases reporting for observation	... ..	151	220	371	397

The staff of 8 medical gymnasts carried out treatment for the following cases :—

		Boys	Girls	1938 Totals	1937 Totals
Details of new cases put on treatment at clinics—					
Curvature of spine (kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis)	... ..	65	106	171	125
Paralysis, infantile and other	... ..	24	28	52	37
Flat-foot	... ..	22	55	77	48
Wry-neck (torticollis)	... ..	2	3	5	4
Fracture (result of), sprains, and dislocations	... ..	6	4	10	5
Deformities of chest	... ..	9	2	11	5
Talipes	... ..	15	7	22	6
Contractures	... ..	1	1	2	2
Chronic constipation	... ..	1	2	3	4
Others	... ..	8	6	14	9
		153	214	367	245
Cases brought forward from previous session		48	72	120	111
Totals	... ..	201	286	487	356

		Boys	Girls	1938 Totals	1937 Totals
Discharged from Orthopaedic Clinic—					
Fit	... ..	84	140	224	166
For hospital treatment	... ..	5	4	9	10
To convalescent Homes	... ..	1	3	4	6
Transferred to other clinics or treated by appliances	... ..	13	16	29	13
For other reasons (leaving school, &c.)	... ..	11	18	29	41
Totals	... ..	114	181	295	236
Number still on treatment	... ..	87	105	192	120
Number of attendances made by children for treatment	... ..	...	...	18,684	14,158

(c) Deformities treated by Exercises and Massage at three special schools for physically defective children.

A medical gymnast gave 458 class lessons to 40 classes, and provided 1,078 individual treatments.

(c) Deformities Treated by Appliances.

Certain surgical appliances prescribed at Ashley Street Clinic or at the Voluntary Hospitals were provided through the Splint departments of the hospitals or through private contractors, on conditions somewhat similar to those applicable to the supply of spectacles. These are as follows :—

				Voluntary Hospitals		Ashley Street Clinic		1938	1937
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Totals	Totals
Special boots or overshoes with									
steel or other supports	...			6	3	2	...	11	8
Special boots or overshoes	...			5	3	8	4	20	23
Steel or other supports	...			2	5	1	2	10	4
Other appliances	...	...		6	1	3	1	11	16
Totals				...	...	19	12	52	51
				==	==	==	==	==	==
Repairs	...	...	...	10	2	72	44	128	112

In addition, artificial eyes were supplied to 26 children ; 14 boys and 12 girls.

SYSTEMATIC ROUTINE INSPECTION.

Table showing (1) the nature of the defects found; (2) the total number of children examined in each age group; (3) the total number of children discovered to be suffering from the classified defects; (4) the percentages in each age group; (5) the total number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects, with relative percentages.

	Total Number at all Ages	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects										Total 1938	Total 1937
		At 5 years		At 9 years		At 13 years		At all Ages		explained through methods	without		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
7. A. Routine examinations Number of parents present at inspection	52,381 38,483	8,375 96.4	8,181 96.5	8,738 82.4	8,692 86.2	7,543 30.3	7,499 43.8	26,301 70.9	26,080 76.1		52,381 73.5	50,138 73.4	
B. Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects	22,079	46.5	47.2	38.2	45.2	24.9	50.5	37.0	47.3		42.2	49.1	
Noted for re-examination ...	19,831	42.6	43.1	36.1	40.9	26.4	37.5	35.2	40.5		37.9	42.5	
Excluded	399	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.8	
C. Number of children receiving attention	All children requiring attention are dealt with in these reports												
D. Clothing—Insufficient In need of repair ...	24 85 95	0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.3 0.2	0.0 0.2 0.2	0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.4	0.1 0.2 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.2		0.0 0.2 0.2	0.0 0.2 0.2	
E. Footgear—Unsatisfactory None	141 13	0.4 0.1	0.4 0.0	0.3 0.0	0.2 ...	0.3 0.0	0.1 ...	0.3 0.0	0.2 0.0		0.3 0.0	0.3 0.0	
F. Average Heights and Weights		See page 25											
G. Cleanliness—													
of Head—Dirty Nits	53 3,199	0.0 0.7	0.0 10.5	0.1 0.5	0.1 14.8	0.0 0.3	0.3 10.1	0.0 0.5	0.2 11.8		0.1 6.1	0.1 6.4	
Vermineous ...	129	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4		0.2	0.3	
of Body—Dirty Vermineous ...	209	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5		0.4	0.5	
Vermineous ...	33	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		0.1	0.1	

	Total Number at all Ages	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects								Total 1938	Total 1937
		At 5 years		At 9 years		At 13 years		At all Ages			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
7. H. Condition of Skin—											
Head—Ringworm ...	5	0.0	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
Impetigo ...	314	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Favus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases ...	350	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Body—Ringworm ...	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impetigo ...	138	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Scabies ...	146	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Diseases ...	1,009	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
I. Nutrition—Good ...	33,594	67.4	60.2	59.9	57.7	68.7	69.0	65.7	62.5	64.1	58.8
Fair ...	17,474	30.9	36.6	37.8	39.1	29.4	28.3	32.3	34.4	33.4	38.5
Bad ...	1,287	1.7	3.1	2.2	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.5
Very Bad ...	25	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
J. Teeth—Sound ...	10,847	18.6	18.0	17.8	17.9	27.7	24.4	21.3	20.1	20.7	19.2
One to four decayed ...	36,058	64.3	64.9	73.1	73.4	68.0	70.3	68.3	69.4	68.8	69.0
Five or more decayed ...	5,476	17.1	17.1	9.2	8.7	4.2	5.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	11.8
Oral sepsis ...	2,862	8.6	9.0	5.4	4.1	3.7	1.5	6.0	4.9	5.5	6.5
K. (a) Nose—Catarrh ...	1,056	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.9
Obstruction ...	325	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other Diseases ...	178	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
(b) Throat—											
(1) Tonsils—											
Slightly enlarged ...	5,873	13.9	13.1	10.4	11.7	8.1	10.5	10.9	11.6	11.2	12.1
Markedly enlarged ...	2,065	5.6	5.9	2.8	4.2	1.3	3.5	3.3	4.6	3.9	3.6

	Total Number at all Ages	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects								Total 1938	Total 1937
		At 5 years		At 9 years		At 13 years		At all Ages			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
7. K. (b) Throat— (2) Adenoids— Probably present Present ...	1,438 672	5.0 2.6	4.6 2.2	2.3 1.2	2.3 0.9	1.0 0.3	1.2 0.4	2.8 1.3	2.7 1.2	2.7 1.3	2.6 1.2
(3) Other Diseases	406	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
(c) Lymphatic Glands—											
(1) Submaxillary— Palpably enlarged Markedly enlarged Suppurating ... Cicatrices ...	4,981 33 1 74	15.4 0.2 ... 0.1	14.1 0.1 ... 0.1	9.7 0.1 ... 0.1	8.6 0.1	6.0 0.0 0.0 0.2	3.2 0.1 ... 0.3	10.4 0.1 0.0 0.1	8.6 0.0 ... 0.1	9.5 0.1 0.0 0.1	9.1 0.1 0.0 0.1
(2) Cervical— Palpably enlarged Markedly enlarged Suppurating ... Cicatrices ...	6,088 63 2 205	15.6 0.3 0.0 0.3	15.3 0.1 ... 0.3	12.5 0.1 ... 0.4	11.7 0.1 0.0 0.3	9.4 0.0 ... 0.3	4.9 0.1 ... 0.7	12.7 0.1 0.0 0.4	10.6 0.1 0.0 0.4	11.6 0.1 0.0 0.4	5.7 0.1 0.0 0.3
L. External Eye Disease— Blepharitis ... Conjunctivitis ... Corneal opacities ... Strabismus (squint) Other Diseases ...	597 157 71 1,995 230	1.5 0.6 0.1 4.2 0.5	1.4 0.3 0.0 3.7 0.5	0.9 0.2 0.1 4.4 0.4	1.0 0.2 0.1 3.9 0.5	0.9 0.1 0.1 3.8 0.3	1.0 0.2 0.3 2.8 0.5	1.2 0.3 0.1 4.2 0.4	1.1 0.3 0.2 3.5 0.5	1.1 0.3 0.1 3.8 0.4	1.1 0.3 0.1 3.9 0.6
M. †Visual Acuity—Good, 6/6 ... Fair, 6/9, 6/12 ... Bad, 6/18 or worse ...	25,227* 6,319* 2,413*	* * *	* * *	73.8 20.4 5.8	72.0 22.1 5.9	77.6 14.8 7.5	74.3 16.5 9.2	75.5* 17.9* 6.6*	73.1* 19.3* 7.6*	74.3* 18.6* 7.1*	77.2* 16.3* 6.6*

† The record of visual acuity given here is *without* glasses.

* As the infants cannot be examined by means of test types, these figures do not include infants.

	Total Number at all Ages	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects								Total 1938	Total 1937
		At 5 years		At 9 years		At 13 years		At all Ages			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
7. N. Ears—Otorrhoea ... Wax ... Other Diseases ...	721 274 157	1.5 0.4 0.4	1.1 0.6 0.4	1.6 0.6 0.2	1.0 0.4 0.2	1.4 0.5 0.1	1.5 0.6 0.4	1.6 0.5 0.3	1.2 0.5 0.3	1.4 0.5 0.3	1.4 0.5 0.2
O. Hearing—Slightly deaf ... Markedly deaf ...	464 60	1.0 0.0	0.6 0.1	1.0 0.1	0.9 0.1	0.9 0.1	0.9 0.2	1.0 0.1	0.8 0.1	0.9 0.1	0.9 0.1
P. Speech—Defective articulation ... Stammering ...	649 187	3.0 0.4	1.6 0.2	1.2 0.6	0.6 0.1	0.7 0.8	0.3 0.1	1.7 0.6	0.8 0.1	1.2 0.4	1.2 0.5
Q. Mental Condition— Dull or backward ... Mentally defective ...	282 8	0.5 0.0	0.3 0.0	0.9 0.0	0.4 0.0	0.6 ...	0.4 ...	0.7 0.0	0.4 0.0	0.5 0.0	0.5 0.0
R. Heart and Circulation— Organic Disease— Congenital ... Acquired ... Functional Disease ... Anaemia ...	98 384 589 901	0.3 0.6 1.3 2.2	0.4 0.4 0.9 2.0	0.2 0.7 0.9 1.9	0.1 0.9 1.1 1.8	0.1 0.8 1.2 0.7	0.1 1.0 1.3 1.4	0.2 0.7 1.2 1.7	0.2 0.8 1.1 1.8	0.2 0.7 1.1 1.7	0.2 0.6 1.1 1.9
S. Lungs—Chronic bronchitis ... Tuberculosis ... Tuberculosis suspected ... Other Diseases ...	1,049 3 30 1,182	4.2 ... 0.0 4.6	3.3 ... 0.1 3.9	1.7 ... 0.1 1.6	1.2 0.0 0.1 1.4	0.9 0.0 0.1 0.9	0.3 ... 0.0 0.8	2.4 0.0 0.1 2.4	1.6 0.0 0.0 2.1	2.0 0.0 0.1 2.3	2.0 ... 0.0 4.4
T. Nervous System— Epilepsy ... Chorea ... Infantile paralysis ... Other Diseases ...	20 24 41 71	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2	0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2

	Total Number at all Ages	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects								Total 1938	Total 1937
		At 5 years		At 9 years		At 13 years		At all Ages			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
7. U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)											
Glandular ...	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bones and Joints ...	12	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abdominal ...	12	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skin ...	3	...	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other forms ...	1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0
V. Rickets—(1) Slight ...	224	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
(2) Marked— Individuals ...	382	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9
Knock knees ...	82	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bow legs ...	158	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Curved tibiae ...	91	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pigeon breast ...	111	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
W. Deformities—Congenital ...	226	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Acquired (non- rachitic) ...	305	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
X. Infectious or Contagious Disease	38	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Y. Other Diseases or Defects ...	1,399	2.9	3.6	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.8
Rheumatism ...	171	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Z. Vaccination—Vaccinated ...	34,331	54.9	55.9	65.8	66.7	75.7	75.6	65.2	65.9	65.5	68.4
Re-vaccinated	2	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unvaccinated ...	18,046	45.1	44.1	34.2	33.3	24.3	24.4	34.8	34.1	34.5	31.6

B. TREATMENT.

Disease, &c.	Cases 1938	Cases 1937	Variation from Previous Year	Attend- ances 1938	Attend- ances 1937	Variation from Previous Year
Ear	3,245	3,227	+ 18 (0.6%)	87,882	95,115	— 7,233 (7.6%)
" examined only	1,354	1,148	+ 206 (17.9%)		(Included above)	
" ionisation ...		(Included above)		24	175	— 151 (86.3%)
	4,599	4,375	+ 224 (5.1%)	87,906	95,290	— 7,384 (7.7%)
Eye	3,598	3,669	— 71 (1.9%)	41,545	44,972	— 3,427 (7.6%)
Skin	16,993	16,737	+ 256 (1.5%)	137,160	144,394	— 7,234 (5.0%)
" ringworm and favus ...	277	214	+ 63 (29.4%)		(Included above)	
" x-ray treat- ment ...		(Included above)		55	55	
	17,270	16,951	+ 319 (1.9%)	137,215	144,449	— 7,234 (5.0%)
Other Diseases ...	8,638	7,339	+ 1,299 (17.7%)	19,458	16,172	+ 3,286 (20.3%)
" prescribed for at schools	2,309	2,366	— 57 (2.4%)		(Included above)	
" prescribed for at skin, &c., clinics ...	2,508	2,304	+ 204 (8.9%)		(Included above)	
" attendances for medicines		(Included above)		23,502	23,040	+ 462 (2.0%)
	13,455	12,009	+ 1,446 (12.0%)	42,960	39,212	+ 3,748 (9.6%)
" artificial light treatment	1,075	810	+ 265 (32.7%)	28,175	22,507	+ 5,668 (25.2%)
Defective vision ...	12,936	11,174	+ 1,762 (15.8%)	14,377	12,568	+ 1,809 (14.4%)
Defective teeth ...	23,772	19,609	+ 4,163 (21.2%)	47,596	43,603	+ 3,993 (9.2%)
" examined only	4,423	4,165	+ 258 (6.2%)		(Included above)	
Tonsils and adenoids	1,460	1,367	+ 93 (6.8%)	4,789	4,536	+ 253 (5.6%)
Deformities (exer- cises, &c.)	487	356	+ 131 (36.8%)	18,684	14,158	+ 4,526 (32.0%)
" examined only	1,412	1,264	+ 148 (11.7%)	1,412	1,264	+ 148 (11.7%)
" appliances and repairs ...	78	75	+ 3 (4.0%)	206	187	+ 19 (10.2%)
	45,648	38,820	+ 6,823 (17.6%)	115,239	98,823	+ 16,416 (16.6%)
GRAND TOTAL	84,565	75,824	+ 8,741 (11.5%)	424,865	422,746	+ 2,119 (0.5%)

APPENDIX III.

MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The daily milk ration to children in schools which was inaugurated in March, 1935, has been continued ; bottles each containing one-third of a pint of high grade pasteurised milk were supplied to necessitous children free of cost to the parents and at the reduced price of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle to others.

The quality of the milk was tested throughout the session by means of bacteriological, biological, and chemical analyses, and was found to be of consistently high quality.

The following table shows the relative number of milk rations supplied in the past two years :—

	1938	1937
Total number of bottles supplied throughout session—		
To necessitous children	8,330,480	8,762,008
Paid for by parents	12,373,108	11,694,772
Totals	20,703,588	20,456,780
Average number of bottles supplied <i>daily</i> —		
First month of session	105,460	113,237
Last month of session	104,000	98,083
Throughout session	103,518	100,772
Average number of children in attendance at the schools during the year	160,640	162,165

It will be observed that although the average number of children in attendance at the schools was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, the average number of bottles of milk supplied daily throughout the session showed an increase. This increase was, however, probably more apparent than real, as the figures for 1937 were affected by the Coronation celebrations.

APPENDIX IV.

“NON-ROUTINE” EXAMINATIONS OF PUPILS IN TWO HIGH SCHOOLS.

A school medical officer visits Allan Glen's School and the High School of Glasgow periodically. As the measurements of the pupils in the schools named in respect of height, weight and visual acuity, have not hitherto been included in the “Glasgow” figures, they are given here separately and are *not* included in the “Glasgow 1938” averages shown on page 25. The total number of pupils was 466 of whom 117 were outwith the routine age groups: the averages relative to the remaining pupils of 5, 9 and 13 years of age and for purposes of comparison the figures for all other Glasgow children in 1938 are given below. Correction of the average heights and weights for differences in average age at date of inspection would eliminate only small parts of the differences shown.

	Average Age		No. of Boys	Average Height	Average Weight	Visual Acuity		
						“Good”	“Fair”	“Bad”
	Years	Mths.		ins.	lbs.	%	%	%
2 High Schools ...	5	5·6	29	44·8	46·5	...	...	...
Other Glasgow Schools	5	4·4	8375	41·7	40·6	...	...	...
2 High Schools ...	9	5·9	61	53·4	67·7	88·5	6·6	4·9
Other Glasgow Schools	9	3·8	8738	50·0	58·9	73·8	20·4	5·8
2 High Schools ...	13	7·9	259	61·2	97·5	77·2	10·2	12·6
Other Glasgow Schools	13	5·3	7543	57·4	83·7	77·6	14·8	7·5

